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CATALOGUE

OF

ARTICLES OWNED AND USED

ВY

ABRAHAM * LINCOLN.

NOW OWNED BY THE



Lipsoly Memorial Bollection

OF

CHICAGO.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

THE KINCOLN MEMORIAL COLLECTION

Have affidavits establishing the genuineness of the different articles in the following catalogue. Many are displayed with the articles, but all will be shown with pleasure to visitors.

We have thought it necessary to print only the following affidavit from the Hon. Wm. H. Herndon, of Springfield, Ill.:

WILLIAM H. HERNDON, being first duly sworn on oath, says: That he was a partner with Abraham Lincoln, composing the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon, of Springfield, Illinois, formed in 1843, and not dissolved until Abraham Lincoln's death.

That the papers numbered 1, 2 and 3 in the Catalogue of the Lincoln Memorial Collection were presented to the subscriber by Mrs. Thomas Lincoln (Abraham Lincoln's step mother) in 1865.

That the manuscript and papers numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 180, 181 and 182 have been in the subscriber's possession for many years and were all written by Abraham Lincoln, as were also the numbers 8 to 23, inclusive, and 25 and 26, which have been in the subscribers possession from the time they were written.

That the articles of furniture numbered 110, 111, 112 and the inkstand numbered 113, and the law books numbered 114 to 134, inclusive, were in the office of and belonged to the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon for over thirty years, and daily used by Abraham Lincoln while in Springfield.

The entries in the "fee book" numbered 135 were made by the subscriber of the law business of Lincoln & Herndon in 1847.

The book numbered 136 was the first law book that Lincoln ever read. It belonged to David Turnham, who presented it to the subscriber September 1st, 1865.

The articles of furniture numbered 100 to 109, inclusive, and 143, 144, 145, 178 and 189, the subscriber states that these are the articles which were once owned and used by Abraham Lincoln, and that he, the subscriber, has been familiar with their history since they left the Lincoln residence in 1861.

The subscriber also testifies that the letters 161 and 164, the endorsement on the check 165, the endorsement on the letter 167 and the lease 166 were written by Abraham Lincoln.

The subscriber testifies that in his opinion every article is correctly and honestly represented in the Catalogue of the Lincoln Memorial Collection.

This affidavit is given to show a perfect chain of title from their former owner, Abraham Lincoln, to the Lincoln Memorial Collection of Chicago.

WM. H. HERNDON.



Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D. 1887.

JAMES J. ROSE,

(NOTORIAL SEAL.)

Notary Public ..

The name of Abraham Lincoln grows dearer to his countrymen as time rolls on. The friends of his youth and early manhood are rapidly passing from earth, and soon those who can tell of Lincoln as they knew him will be gone. All that touches, illustrates or claims contact with this great man has a peculiar interest, and nothing can more fully impress one with the simplicity and ruggedness of his earlier years, than to visit the Lincoln Memorial Collection.

Here can be seen

His Old Office Desk and Book Case, used by him in his law office at Springfield until elected President.

His Law Library, including the first law book he ever read.

It belonged to and was preserved by one of his earliest friends.

The Old Rustic Chair, much used by him, and in which he was sitting when the dispatch was handed him announcing his nomination for the Presidency.

The Plain Parlor Furniture used in his home at Springfield. Its plainness is in marked contrast with what is considered necessary at the present day, even by people in moderate circumstances.

The Old Sofa, made on his special order.

Priceless Pieces of Manuscript, in his own hand-writing. The earliest written over 60 years ago, when he was a school-boy, and preserved by his loving step-mother. And with these manuscripts and letters, we follow him through the different stages of his life,—as Store-keeper and Postmas'er, Surveyor, Lawyer, and Lastly, filling the highest office in the land, as President of our country.

This rare collection—so interesting and instructive, conveys a better idea of this great man and his times than it is possible to obtain from any other source.



OF ARTICLES OWNED AND USED BY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NOW OWNED BY THE

Pincoln Memorial Collection

₩OF @ CHICAGO.>

LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS AND LETTERS WRITTEN BY LINCOLN.

- Nos. 1, 2, 3.—Leaves from Lincoln's School Exercise Book whereon he has written his own name and the name of his teacher. Dated March, 1826, when he was seventeen years of age. Presented by Mrs. Thomas Lincoln (Abraham's stepmother) to Wm. H. Herndon in 1865. Presented to this collection by Mr. Herndon in May, 1886.
- No. 4.—Notes of a Survey made by Abraham Lincoln, of twelve acres on Rock Creek, Menard county, Illinois, in 1836. Written by Lincoln.
- No. 5—Copy of Notes of a Survey made by Abraham Lincoln November 16, 1836.
- No. 6.—Agreement made by Mary Anderson and Richard Anderson with the firm of Logan, Stuart & Lincoln, to recover certain lands on a conditional fee of one-half of the land. Written by Lincoln, May 26, 1837.
- No. 7.—Agreement made by Jas. W. Crain with John T. Stuart and Abraham Lincoln to prosecute a suit for the recovery of land on a conditional fee of \$500. Written by Lincoln April 20, 1838.
- No. 8.—Notes on Abstract of Title to Real Estate. Written by Lincoln, about 1845.
- No. 9.—Notes made by Lincoln in the trial of Moses Loe for murder in 1850.

- No. 10.—Lincoln's docket of thirty-eight cases written by himself in 1850.
- No. 11.—Chancery Bill in Circuit Court of the United States. Written by Lincoln in 1850.
- No. 12.—Brief written by Abraham Lincoln, June 18, 1853, in the case of Remington K. Webster vs. George A. Rhodes and George M. Angell.
- No. 13.—Notes on Abstract of Title to Real Estate. Written by Lincoln, August 10, 1855.
- No. 14.—Bill drawn by Abraham Lincoln for legal services rendered the Illinois Central Railroad Company in suit decided in the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, December, 1855. Amount of bill, \$5,000; certified to as not being an unreasonable fee by six members of the Illinois bar: Grant Goodrich, N. B. Judd, Arangald Williams, N. H. Purple, O. H. Browning, R. S. Blackwell.
- No. 15.—Notes on Abstract of Title to Real Estate. Written by Lincoln about 1856.
- No. 16.—Settlement of the case of Remington K. Webster vs. Geo. M. Angell and Geo. A. Rhodes by arbitration. Arbitrators: A. Lincoln, John T. Stuart and David Davis. Arbitration papers written by Abraham Lincoln and signed by parties named above, April 6, 1856.
- No. 17.—Preparation for trial in case of Leonard H. Wilkey vs. Benj. S. Prettyman. Written by Lincoln about 1856-'7.
- No. 18.—Notes on the taxing of the McLean County Bank in the suit McLean County Bank vs. City of Bloomington. Written by Lincoln about 1856.
- No. 19.—Tracing of chain of title to a piece of real estate in Logan County, Illinois. Written by Lincoln about 1857.
- No. 20.—Memorandum of law suits. Written by Lincoln about 1857.
- No. 21.—Paper in chancery suit of James A. Barrett vs. heirs and others of Wm. McDonald and Jas. Kizer. Written by Lincoln, June 1, 1858.
- No. 22.—Instructions to U. S. Marshal to levy on certain described lands to satisfy two judgments obtained by S. C. Davis & Co. Written by Lincoln in 1858.
- No. 23.—Preparations for law suit. Written by Lincoln about 1858.
- No. 24.—Photograph of letter written by Abraham Lincoln to A. Campbell, June 25, 1858.

- No. 25.—A slip of paper evidently used by the great statesman to tie on the top of a bundle of law papers. On this Lincoln had written, "When you can't find it anywhere else, look in this."
- No. 26.—Abraham Lincoln's letter to Wm. H. Herndon from the Executive Mansion at Washington, February 3, 1862.

Note.—The above Nos. from 4 to 26 inclusive were obtained from the Hon. Wm. H. Herndon.

No. 27.—Fac similie of an autobiography of Abraham Lincoln. Written by his own hand, December, 1859.

No. 28.—Fac similie of the Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln, September 27, 1862, to take effect January 1, 1863, which struck the shackles from the limbs of four millions of slaves.

FURNITURE FROM THE PARLOR OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

100.—One marble top table.

101.—One mirror.

102.—One hair cloth upholstered parlor chair.

108.—One hearth rug.

The above were obtained from Mr. Allen Miller, who bought them from Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in February, 1861. As Mr. Miller was about to take them from the Lincoln residence, Mr. Lincoln requested that the table and one of the chairs remain, as he had some very important writing that he must attend to before leaving Springfield. Consequently, the very last writing that Mr. Lincoln did before leaving Illinois was upon this identical table and seated in one of these chairs. About three years ago Mr. Miller built a brick residence in Petersburg, Ill.; he had just moved into it; while at supper a cyclone destroyed the house without serious injury to any of the family. This Lincoln mirror and marble top table were in the parlor, but were not injured as if too sacred to be destroyed.

109.—The old mahogany veneered sofa, now 49 years old, made by hand at Springfield by Daniel E. Ruckel, in 1837, for Mr. Lincoln, on his order, and used by Mr. Lincoln until February, 1861. Purchased from J. E. Roll, a resident of Springfield, who had known Mr.

Lincoln since 1831. When Mr. Roll turned this memento over to Mr. Keyes he wrote him a letter explaining why he had originally been anxious to obtain possession of it. In that letter he says: "I became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln in February, 1831, having been employed to assist him in building the second flatboat ever constructed on the Sangamon river or in the State of Illinois, earning by that labor about 30 cents a day. (The first flatboat built sunk soon after being launched from her moorings). Mr. Lincoln was employed at that time by Mr. Offutt at a salary of \$15 a month, which at that time was considered good wages for a mechanic. After Mr. Lincoln completed the boa I accompanied him as far down the river as Lemmon's bend, where I bade him 'good-by', he going on to New Orleans, where he sold the boat and the cargo. Mr. Lincoln returned to Illinois and settled in New Salem, Menard county. We were friends up to the time of his death, and I bought the sofa as a keepsake, knowing that it was made especially for him on his order, as he was unable to find one long enough for his use already manufactured."

FURNITURE AND LAW BOOKS FROM THE OFFICE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

110, 111.—Lincoln's old office table and book case.

112.—Lincoln's book case.

113.—Lincoln's ink stand.

114, 115, 116.—Three volumes Chitty's Pleadings.

117, 118, 119, 120.—Four volumes Stephens' Commentaries on the Laws of England.

121.—Greenleaf on Evidence.

122.—Revised Statutes of Illinois, published 1845.

123, 124, 125, 126.—Four volumes Kent's Commentaries.

127.—Smith's Landlord and Tenant.

128, 129.—Two volumes Story's Equity Jurisprudence.

130, 131.—Two volumes Parson's on Contracts.

132.—Horton Am. Criminal Law.

133.—Redfield on Railways.

134.—Stephens on Principle of Pleading.

135.—Lincoln & Herndon's fee book of 1847, showing the moderate charges made by lawyers at that time for services.

136.—One volume containing the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, the first constitution of the State of Indiana, and various acts passed by its State Legislature during the session of 1823–'24. This is the first law book that Lincoln ever read.

It belonged to David Turnham, the friend and companion of Lincoln in Indiana from 1819 to 1831. Presented to Wm. H. Herndon by David Turnham, September 1, 1865. All of the above mentioned articles, office table, book-cases, ink stand and law books, and numbered 110 to 136 inclusive, were obtained from the Hon. Wm. H. Herndon, of Springfield, Ill., who was a partner with Mr. Lincoln, composing the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon, founded in 1843–'4, and not dissolved until Mr. Lincoln's death.

- 141.—The old Hickory Chair in which Mr. Lincoln was sitting when he received the dispatch announcing his nomination for the Presidency. Presented to the collection by the Illinois State Journal. of Springfield, Ill. It is made of hickory withes, with a hoep pole seat, and was for years used as the repository for exchanges in the office of the Springfield Journal. No matter who or what was in that chair when Lincoln dropped in to gossip he had to have that seat. On May 13, 1886, J. R. Stewart, editor of the Journal, sent the chair to Mr. Keyes, with a letter, in which he said: "The publishers of the Journal, having their attention called to the collection of Lincoln mementos which you are gathering, authorize me, as a means of properly rounding out the lot, to present to you the old rustic chair which has faithfully held exchanges in this office for many years, but which is now too weak in the joints to do any other service unless repaired. It is the chair in which Abraham Lincoln was sitting when he received from Chicago the dispatch announcing his first nomination for the Presidency. We shall be happy if you can find some man to sit in it who is anywhere near as great as Lincoln was."
- 142.—Carriage Cushion used by Mr. Lincoln and family. Presented by Major Alfred A. North, of Springfield, Ill.
- 143, 144.—Bureau and stand from the bed-room of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Ill. Purchased by E. Figueri from Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in 1861. Sold to John C. Barker, May 26, 1865. Purchased for this collection from the surviving members of John C. Barker's family.
- 145.—Cupboard. Purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln by Allen Miller in February, 1861. Purchased for this collection from Allen Miller.
- 146.—Wooden cog from the wheel of Gordon's grist mill in Spencer county, Indiana, to which Abraham Lincoln used to ride with his father's grain. Presented to this collection by Mrs. Wm. H. Herndon.
 - 147.—Photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken in 1857, and used

during the celebrated campaign between Lincoln and Douglass. This is the original photograph which was presented by Mr. Lincoln to Maj. Alfred A. North, of Springfield, Ill., remaining in his possession 29 years, when he presented it to the "Lincoln Memorial Collection," of Chicago, May, 1886.

148.—Photograph of Wm. H. Herndon, law partner with Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Herndon still resides in SprIngfield, Ill., a vigorous

man of 70 years.

- 149.—Large photograph of Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill. This "National Lincoln Monument" was dedicated October 15, 1874, in presence of the Army of the Tennessee and a concourse of more than 25,000 citizens.
 - 150.—Photograph of Lincoln Monument.
- 151.—Photograph of the Lincoln residence at Springfield, Ill. Now owned by his son, Robert Lincoln.
- 152.—Photograph of the Old and New Capitol Buildings at Springfield, Ill.
- 153.—Frame containing photographs of Abraham Lincoln; the four groups on the Lincoln monument, and the sarcophagus which enclose his remains.
- 154.—Frame containing photograph of Lincoln's first law book, old ink stand, parlor and hickory chair, Lincoln residence.
 - 155.—Bust of Abraham Lincoln.
- 156.—Rosettes worn by members of Springfield City Council at Lincoln funeral.
- 157.—Photograph of Log Cabin built by Abraham Lincoln in Spencer county, Ind.

[Presented to this collection by Mrs. Wm. H. Herndon].

- 158.—Duplicate of marriage license (signel by original parties) of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd, issued by N. W. Matheney, Clerk of the County Court, Springfield, Ill., Nov. 4, 1842; marriage ceremony performed by Rev. Charles Dresser. [Presented to this collection by Mrs. Wm. H. Herndon.
 - 159.—Collection of Lincoln Medals, 1860 to 1863.
 - 160.—Bust of Abraham Lincoln.
- 161.—Letter from Abraham Lincoln to Gov. Duncan, written November 10th, 1835. This letter was written while Lincoln was post-master at New Salem, Ill. This was the first public office which he held. Its principal compensation was the privilege of franking his own mail. Envelopes at that time had not been invented.
 - 162.—Portrait of Abraham Lincoln painted from life by A. E.

Darling, of Sgringfield, Ill. This has been in the possession of Lincoln's old neighbor, Gen. Mason Brayman, for over twenty years.

- 163.—Photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken in 1856, presented by him to his neighbor, Gen. M. Brayman.
- 164.—Letter written by Abraham Lincoln to Mason Brayman. Mr. Brayman at that time was solicitor of the Ill. Central R. R. Co.
- 165.—Check for \$250 given by Mr. Brayman to Abraham Lincoln as a retainer, with the understanding that when the suit, McLean County vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co., for county taxes was decided he should receive \$1,000 more. Mr. Lincoln spent much time and labor on the case, and argued it twice before the Illinois Supreme Court, and finally winning it in December, 1855. Lincoln came to Chicago to collect his fee. Mr. Brayman was absent at the time, and the bill was presented to the superintendent. He refused to authorize the payment of the bill on the ground that it was excessive, remarking "that it was as much as a first-class lawyer would have charged." Mr. Lincoln then brought suit for \$5,000, less the \$250 retainer. Six leading lawyers of Illinois certified that considering the great interests at stake and the valuable points gained for the company, the charge was reasonable. Mr. Lincoln won the suit, and the company paid the bill. About ten years afterward this superintendent was nominated by the Democratic party for the presidency of the United States, and was defeated by Mr. Lincoln by more than a million majority. The railroad superintendent was Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

See No. 14.

- Nos. 14—164 and 165 make an interesting history.
- 166.—Lease written by Lincoln when he rented his home at Springfield during the time he was in Congress, in 1857. Occupied first by Christopher Ludlam, afterwards by Mason Brayman.
- 167.—Letter regarding ordnance supplies, endorsed by President Lincoln, April 15, 1862.
 - 168.—Letter written by Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.
- 169.—Photograph of the letter written by Abraham Lincoln to the little girl about his whiskers.
- 170.—Photograph of Gen. Mason Brayman, a neighbor and a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln.
- 171.—Frame containing Lincoln campaign medals of 1860 and 1864.
- 172, 173.—Presidential election tickets and campaign envelopes 1860 and 1864.

- 174.—Photograph of the Lincoln homestead at Springfield, Ill., draped at the time of Gen. Grant's funeral.
 - 175.—Frame containing U. S. Fractional Currency issued during the civil war.
 - 176.—Letter written by Wm. H. Herndon on the private life of Abraham Lincoln. No man is better qualified to speak on that subject than Mr. Lincoln's old law partner.
 - 177.—Frame containing silver star, satin, crape, velvet and silver braid which were on the dais on the catafalque, on which rested the remains of Abraham Lincoln, in the Hall of Representatives at Springfield, Ill., May 3, 1865. Here was exposed for the last time the face so dear to the Nation, and here was the end of the greatest mourning procession which the world had ever beheld.
 - 178, 179.—A manogany table and a stand owned and used by Abraham Lincoln at his residence in Springfield, Ill. Purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln by their neighbor, J. M. Forden, just before their removal to Washington in 1861. Remained in Mr. Forden's possession until purchased by this Association.
 - 180.—Thirteen bills for services rendered by the firm of Stuart & Lincoln, all in Mr. Lincoln's hand writing, 1836 to 1838, inclusive.
 - 181.—Memorandum made by Mr. Lincoln to remind him of a promise to investigate some law questions for Geo. Cheney, of Cheney's Grove, McLean County, Ill. No date, but written by Abraham Lincoln.
 - 182.—Note of an order obtained by Harry Wilton, Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois, from the Judge of the U. S. Court, for said district, which is dated the 17th day of June, 1843, made in the case of Walter R. Bush vs. Robert Allen, and written by Abraham Lincoln.
 - 183.—A dispatch from President Lincoln to Wm. H. Herndon, dated the 19th day of February, 1863.
 - 184.—A dispatch sent by President Lincoln to Jesse K. DuBois, at Springfield, Ill., July 11th, 1863, soon after the great battle of Gettysburg:

Washington, July 11th, 9:10 A. M.

To Hon. Jesse K. DuBois, Springfield:

It is certain that after three days fighting at Gettysburg, Lee withdrew and made for the Potomac. That he found the river so swollen as to prevent his crossing; that he is still this side near Hagerstown and Williamsport preparing to defend himself, and that Meade is close upon him preparing to attack him, heavy skirmishing

having occurred nearly all day yesterday. I am more than satisfied with what has happened north of the Potomac, so far, and am anxious and hopeful for what is to come.

(Signed)

A. Lincoln,

Prest. U. S.

- 185.—Frame containing Lincoln medalets circulated in 1860 and 1864, and a Henry Clay medal, said to have been a pocket piece of Abraham Lincoln's.
- 186.—Photograph of Mrs. Sarah Bush Lincoln at the age of seventy-six, taken about 1867, step-mother of Abraham Lincoln. This photograph she presented to Wm. H. Herndon, who presented it to this collection.
- 187.—Photograph of the leaf containing the family record, written by Abraham Lincoln, from the Lincoln family bible.
 - 188.—Letter written by Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.
- 189.—A piece of the outside casket containing the remains of Abraham Lincoln, obtained at the time of the dedication of the National Lincoln Monument, October, 1874. There being present members of the Monument Association, amongst them Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Vice-President, to whom this was given as a memento. The casket was opened and the remains viewed and declared to be those of Mr. Lincoln, after which the same was closed and sealed, and the remains have never been exposed to view since. Presented by the heirs of Jesse K. Dubois.
- 190.—An old day book kept by Solomon Dill, who lived in Maryland 1774 to 1780, containing receipts for the purchase of negroes, and other matters pertaining to his business. One of the receipts is as follows:

May the 10th, 1780. Received of Solomon Dill, the just and full sum of four pounds in pay for one negro boy, Charles, being five years old. Received by me.

John Dickerson.

- 191.—Fac-Similie of the beautiful bronze medal, which was presented to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln in 1867, as the offering of 30,000 French working people, to the memory of the great emancipator.
- 192.—Frame containing notes issued by the Southern Confederacy during the civil war.
- 193.—Chicago Tribune of Sunday and Monday, April 16 and 17, 1865, containing the announcement of the death of Abraham Lincoln. Tribune of May 3rd, 1865, containing the account of the funeral.

- 194.—Copies of the London Morning and Evening Star, containing the account of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
- 195.—Ford's Theatre bill for that fatal Friday evening, April 14, 1865, announcing Laura Keene in the play of "Our American Cousin," and that "the performance will be honored by the presence of President Lincoln."
- 196.—A card to the Sec'y of the Treasury, written by Lincoln in behalf of the wife of a Captain in the 126th New York, Aug. 18, 1863.
 - 197.—Lincoln Badge, April 15, 1865.
- 198.—Fac simile of the Declaration of Independence. This and the Emancipation Proclamation are appropriately placed side by side, these two documents being the most important in the history of our country; one declaring the freedom of the white man, the other the freedom of the black.
- 199.—A pair of Otter or Beaver Gloves presented to Abraham Lincoln in January, 1861, afterwards given by Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Herndon, who presented them to this collection.
- 200. The Lincoln Quilt. This Quilt represents Autographically the great Martyr President, surrounded by his renowned Cabinet, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Harlan, Wells, Dennison, Speed, McCulloch, with Andrew Johnson as Vice President. These surrounded by the great Generals of the Union Army—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Logan, Butler, Thomas, Schofield, Banks, Halleck, Howard, McEmory, McAllister, Fremont.

These autographs are on fine light silk, so arranged by the combination of light and shade as to give the effect of each name being written across the surface of a solid cube.

These autographs were obtained during the stirring events of the war, through the personal efforts of Mrs. Louise Rider (the projector and owner of the quilt).

The fact that the great and noble Lincoln—his chosen advisers and the great captains of the war have with their own hands traced their names upon these pieces of silk, give it great historic value, and entitle it to a conspicuous place among the mementoes of one of the most important epochs in our country's history.

201.—Photograph of the Old Wigwam where the Republican Convention nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860. This photograph was taken the day Lincoln was nominated. This building was situated on the south-east corner of Lake and Market streets, Chicago.

- 202.—Photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken by Alex. Hesler, at Springfield, in 1860, after the nomination. Hesler went from Chicago to Springfield at Lincoln's request.
- 203.—Photograph of Abraham Lincoln and his Secretarys, Nicolay and Hay, taken in 1860. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay are now publishing in the Century Magazine "The Life of Abraham Lincoln."
- 204.—An old fashioned split bottom chair obtained from Caleb Carmen, one of the early settlers of Central Illinois, now 85 years old. The following is his affidavit:

CALEB CARMAN, being duly sworn, deposes that the chair which is this day sold to the Lincoln Memorial Collection of Chicago, is the same chair which Abraham Lincoln repaired for me, putting in this identical bottom or seat which is now in the chair, at the time he was boarding with me at New Salem, Illinois, about the year 1835.

For over fifty years this chair has been in my house.

CALEB CARMAN. [SEAL.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twentieth day of May, A. D. 1887.

Seal County Court, Menard Co., Ill.

A. W. McGeachin, County Clerk.

205.—A cane made from timber taken from the old building in which Abraham Lincoln kept a store and postoffice in 1835, at New Salem, about two miles south of Petersburg, Menard County, Illinois. It was at this time that he wrote No. 161 of this Catalogue.

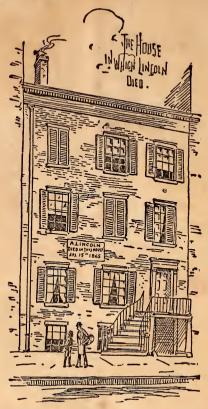


ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

An Autobiography written by his own hand, December, 1859, reads as follows:

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin Co., Ky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families-second families, perhaps, I should say, My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams Co., and others in Mason Co., Illinois. My paternal grand-father, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham Co., Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where a year or two later, he was killed by Incl. ans: not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia, from Berks Co., Pa. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity in Christian names in both families. such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like. My father, atthe death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without any education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer Co., Ind., in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came intothe Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond "readin', writin', and cipherin'," to the rule of Three. If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age, I did not know much, still, somehow, I could read, write, and cypher to the rule of Three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm work, at which I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon Co. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard Co., where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of Volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went into the campaign, was elated. ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten—the only time I ever have been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the Legislature. I was not a candidate afterwards. During the Legislative period I had studied Law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the lower house of Congress. Was not a candidate for reelection, from 1849 to 1854, both inclusive; practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral I was losing interest in politics, when the reticket, making active canvasses. peal of the Missouri Compromise a oused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known. If any personal description of me is thought desirable. it may be said, I am in height, six feet four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighg, on an average, one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion with coarsek hair. and grey eyes; no other marks or brands recollected."

THE HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED.



OPPOSITE FORD'S THEATRE, ASHINGTON, D. C.

The nation awakened from its dream of peace on the 15th of April, 1865, to learn that its protector, leader, friend and restorer had been laid low by a stage-mad "avenger." W. O. Stodard, in his "Life of Lincoln," says: It was as if there had been a death in every house throughout the land. By both north and south alike the awful news was received with a shudder and a momentary spasm of unbelief. Then followed one of the most remarkable spectacles in the history of the human race, for there is nothing else like it on record. Bells had tolled before at the death of a loved ruler, but never did all bells toll so mournfully as they did that day. Business ceased. Men came together in public meetings as if by a common impulse, and party lines and sectional hatred seemed to be oblitareted."

The assassination took place on Friday evening, and on the following Sunday funeral services were held in all the churches in the land, every church was draped in mourning.

11. 2 mg osh rosh



